

Annex C

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Introductory Highlights

Civil defense progress at the end of fiscal year 1963 was clearly evident on two distinct fronts:

First, noteworthy success in surveying, marking, and stocking of public fallout shelters resulted in changing the character and quality of civil defense in the United States by (1) reorienting civil defense plans and programs around the lifesaving potential offered by a nationwide fallout shelter system and (2) identifying the least expensive methods of expanding this system.

Second, the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives conducted an exhaustive study of certain facets of civil defense, particularly those concerning fallout shelters. This completely objective study was extraordinary in that it was based on the extensive testimony of 108 witnesses, most of whom possessed a special competence in some field related to fallout shelters. All arguments against the program had to be answered in unequivocal fashion, and the House was provided the information needed for it to develop and pass legislation designed eventually to extend the lifesaving potential of the nationwide fallout shelter system to every American. This legislation, H.R. 8200, was passed by the House, and referred to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate on September 18, 1963.

A sound and substantial program has been formulated since major civil defense responsibilities were assigned to the Department of Defense 2 years ago. Basic elements of this program are operational and adequately based to support the action needed to make fallout protection available to everyone. Some major facts on development status of the nationwide fallout shelter system at the end of fiscal year 1963 were:

1. Fallout shelter space for approximately 104 million persons had been located in existing structures. Of this amount, it is expected that shelter for 70 million persons can be licensed, marked, and stocked.
2. Owners of more than 50,000 facilities had signed shelter license agreements for use of space to protect more than 47 million persons.
3. Shelter space to protect nearly 43 million persons had been marked in approximately 54,000 facilities.
4. Cumulative procurement had been initiated for shelter supplies sufficient to serve 50 million persons.
5. Shelters in approximately 21,000 facilities had been stocked with supplies to serve nearly 10 million persons.

Supporting Activities

Supporting activities are elements of the civil defense program designed to (1) disseminate information, (2) gain the support of industry, national organizations, and the public, and (3) provide nationwide and worldwide perspective.

In addition to those discussed in the ensuing paragraphs, supporting activities included: (1) Functions covered by contractual arrangements and a memorandum of understanding with the American National Red Cross; (2) technical liaison with the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, appropriate Federal agencies, numerous technical and scientific societies and associations, individuals, and companies, and civil defense staffs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (3) guidance and recommendations of advisory committees; and (4) international activities coordinated with the Department of State.

Public Information

Incident to the Cuban crisis in October 1962, the OCD responded to thousands of queries for civil defense information from newspaper, radio, and television representatives, as well as from the public. Ten million copies of two handbooks were reprinted—*Fallout Protection: What to Know and Do About Nuclear Attack* (H-6) and *Family Shelter Designs* (H-7). Since their original issuance in 1962, 41 million copies of the former and 15 million copies of the latter publication had been distributed by the end of fiscal year 1963.

Civil defense was widely publicized by (1) issuance of Pentagon news releases, information bulletins to State and local civil defense directors, and special articles for magazines, encyclopedias, and trade journals; (2) display of civil defense exhibits to more than 22.5 million persons; (3) extensive showing of motion pictures on shelters and radioactive fallout; (4) use of television spot announcements; (5) contribution of radio time by 2,600 stations; and (6) display of 3,500 large posters by the Outdoor Advertising Association.

Publications issued by OCD included an information packet, *Organized Action for Civil Defense*, distributed to national and local leaders of 13 major national organizations having a total membership of 18.5 million persons. In addition, the Department of Agriculture cooperated with OCD in preparing and distributing a series of publications for rural audiences.

Industrial Support

Encouraged by OCD industrial participation activities in the form of conferences, briefings, publications, and correspondence, many industrial establishments not only supported the National Shelter Program but trained employees in shelter management and marked and stocked shelters at their own expense. Business and industrial organizations also developed a number of widely circulated publications and articles specially adapted to their civil defense needs, and many industrial establishments distributed civil defense information to their employees.

With OCD assistance, trade, professional, and civic organizations, colleges and universities, and governments at all levels sponsored conferences at which approximately 150,000 leaders were briefed on civil defense during fiscal year 1963. OCD work with Federal agencies having emergency preparedness functions resulted in distribution of industrial civil defense information to thousands of persons trained by them.

Labor Support

Labor and trade union support was evidenced by: (1) Appointment of 12 labor leaders to civil defense positions in the DOD Executive Reserve Program; (2)

activities of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in supporting civil defense legislation, sponsoring a civil defense program broadcast over 136 radio stations, showing OCD exhibits, and distributing civil defense educational material; (3) free use of personnel and trucks furnished by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to help stock public fallout shelters in many cities; and (4) increased space devoted to civil defense in labor publications.

Coordinated Federal Support

Federal civil defense efforts are coordinated through the OCD where use of Federal resources are focused on priority programs and activities. Transfer of major civil defense functions to the Department of Defense in August 1961 made this possible, and the OCD has pursued this action fully by increased use of DOD resources for civil defense and by coordinating civil defense operations of Federal civilian agencies.

Military Role and Support

Fiscal year 1963 marked a period of conclusive recognition that civil defense is a complement of military defense. The Secretary of Defense, on January 31, 1963, in his testimony on military posture before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, stated:

The effectiveness of an active ballistic missile defense system in saving lives depends in large part upon the existence of an adequate civil defense system. Indeed, in the absence of adequate fallout shelters, an active defense might not significantly increase the proportion of the population surviving an all-out nuclear attack. For this reason, the very austere civil defense program recommended by the President . . . should be given priority over any major additions to the active defenses.

On April 23, 1963, the Secretary, by departmental directive, established certain civil defense functions as a mission of the armed forces to be performed during emergency conditions involving nuclear attack for conditions preceding nuclear attack on the United States.

Use of DOD resources for civil defense, too extensive for complete coverage in this report, included: (1) Management of shelter supply logistics by the Defense Supply Agency; (2) help of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks in national survey of shelters; (3) integration of civil defense communications into military communications systems by the Defense Communications Agency; (4) publications, printing, and distribution services furnished by The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army; (5) payroll and disbursing functions handled by the Army Finance Office; (6) training of local civil defense personnel in explosive ordnance reconnaissance and radiological monitoring by the U.S. Continental Army Command; (7) warning services provided by the North American Air Defense Command; (8) arrangements with the Air Force for the Civil Air Patrol to perform aerial radiological monitoring; (9) study and analysis of attack patterns by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Atomic Support Agency, the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, and the National Military Command Systems Support Center; (10) legal and legislative liaison services furnished by the DOD General Counsel and the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs); (11) public information services provided by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs); and (12) availability of Standby Reserve officers to State and local governments for assignment of civil defense functions.